

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號九月七月二十八日一千英

HONGKONG SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

八月六日午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGEE, 11 & 12, Clerken's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., CORNILL, GORDON & GOTCH, LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, WILLOUGHBY, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PAINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORSON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLAUM, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, TRAVESSA, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZ & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MASSA, MORTA A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SANTOS, CAMPBELL & CO., AMORY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FROTHAM, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1842.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEBELLE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, BANKOK,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,  
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

F. COCHINARD,  
Agent, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND;  
UNION BANK OF LONDON.  
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE  
POSTS  
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4% " "  
" 12 " " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$6,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W.M. REINERS, Esq.  
H. HOPFUS, Esq. M. E. SASOON, Esq.  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, C. VINCENT SMITH,  
A. P. MC EWEN, Esq. Esq.  
A. MOYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
F. D. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKER.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months' 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Gratis granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex. Yonge.

A.B.P. No. 7, 1 case Birds Skins from Singapore.

E.B.J. No. 8—2 cases Bees' Wax from Madras.

K.C. 28 bales Yarn, Order from Shores.

G. DE CHAMPAUX.

Hongkong, July 11, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of  
Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm  
ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & CO.

Hongkong, Shanghai, 1st May, 1882.

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Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following PROPERTIES will be  
SOLD by the Undersigned by Public  
Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the  
Premises

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1st Lot.—One HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL, No. 147D, Registered as the  
REMAINING PORTION of SECTION  
G of MARINE LOT No. 63.

2nd Lot.—One HOUSE in BONHAN STRAND,  
No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of  
MARINE LOT No. 161.

3rd Lot.—One HOUSE in QUEEN'S ROAD  
WEST, No. 60, Registered as SUBSECTION  
NO. 1 of SECTION A of IN-  
LAND LOT 365.

4th Lot.—One HOUSE in WEST STREET,  
Tai-ping-shan, No. 41, Registered as IN-  
LAND LOT 223, (Section.)

5th Lot.—One HOUSE in NEW WEST  
STREET, Tai-ping-shan, No. 53, Lot 224,  
(Section.)

For further Particulars and Conditions  
of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

a.u2

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
VERY HANDSOME and VALUABLE  
ENGLISH, AMERICAN and  
SHANGHAI-MADE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE, MIRRORS,  
PAINTINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 4th August, 1882, at 2 p.m., at No. 2,  
GAGE STREET.

The whole of the

VERY HANDSOME and VALUABLE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,  
comprising—

SILK and WOOL COVERED DRAWING-ROOM  
SUITE; COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHWARTZ;  
VERY HANDSOME BRUSSELS CAR-  
PETS, quite new; LARGE GOLD MANTLE  
MIRRORS, BOMBAY CARVED WHATNOT, MAR-  
BLE-TOP TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE CHIFFONIER,  
PLATE-GLASS BACK and DOORS, WATER  
COLORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, EN-  
GRAVINGS.

SATSUMA and YEDO VASES, STATUETTES,  
ORNAMENTS, CRYSTAL and BRONZE GAZA-  
LINES, &c., &c.

MARBLE-TOP TEAK SIDEBOARD, PLATE-  
GLASS BACK SOLID MAHOGANY EXTENSION  
DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, PINK and GOLD  
EMBOSSED DINNER SET, complete; TUR-  
QUOISE and GOLD DESSERT SET, GLASS  
PLATEDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

VERY HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITE,  
quite now, made by MORSE HALL & HOYT;  
LARGE GRANITE GODOWNS in the PAYA  
ROAD, and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in  
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. The above Property  
will be Sold in One Lot or in 4 separate  
Lots of One House and 1 Godown in a Lot,  
and the 17 HOUSES in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE Received for their NEW FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, A FULL STOCK OF  
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c., comprising—

COTTON and LINEN SHEETING.

PILLOW LINEN.

TABLE CLOTHS and DAMASK.

TABLE COVERS.

COTTON and UNION TICKING.

BED QUILTS.

NAPKINS.

TOILET COVERS.

GLASS CLOTH.

TOWELS and TOWELLING of ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

&c., &c.

ESTIMATES GIVEN for FURNITURE,  
BED and TABLE LINEN,

CURTAINS and WINDOW HANGINGS,

CARPETS.

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

ELECTRO WARE

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, July 18, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$8 per Share, for  
the Six Months ending 30th June,  
1882, declared at To-day's Ordinary Half-  
Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, will be Payable  
at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK  
CORPORATION from TO-MORROW, the  
29th Instant. Shareholders are requested to  
apply for Dividend Warrants at the  
Company's OFFICE.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND  
TAIWANFOO.

The Steamship

"Albay,"

Captain GODDARD, will be  
despatched for the above

on or about the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 27, 1882.

jy30

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship

"Beaufort,"

Captain J. ROSS, will be  
despatched as above on

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th Inst.,  
at 2 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1882.

jy30

FOR SINGAPORE AND AUSTRALIAN  
PORTS.

The A 1 British Steamer

"Oakdale,"

J. DEENECKEN, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongk

## For Sale.

**MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),  
ARE NOW LANDING, EX  
A BRITISH BARQUE,  
"STILLWATER."

**DEVOE'S NONPARIEL**  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

**SPARTAN COOKING**  
STOVES.

**FAIRBANKS SCALES.**  
OAKUM.  
TAR.  
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

**CALIFORNIA**  
RACKER

COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.  
tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-

CUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed

BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

A. MELVILLE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1882.

au4

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.  
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLES BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIC-PORK in keep and platters.

Paragon MACKEREL in 3 lb. cans.

Bau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.

Cutting DELICATE FRUITS in 2 lb. cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stewed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Jars.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted

MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Lunch TONGUE.

McCartys' Sugar LEMONADE.

Cream CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lbs. cans.

&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,

including:

TEYSSEUR'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBHOLD & EY'S COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PAPE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BRAWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—

HENNESSY'S MONOPOLE & WHITE

SEAL.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

LES GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—

SACCONI'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONI'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISQUIT DUONI & Co.'s BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KENNEL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENLEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE

BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S .

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

## Mails.



## Entertainment.

## ECCE.

SOON TO APPEAR  
AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

We understand that a box is on the tops between two persons of distinction, that a well-known musical Nobleman will collect a certain sum of money by travelling through the country, under the disguise of a Wandering Minstrel. The titled votary of Apollo is now on his tour, and invariably experiences the kindest receptions from the gentry of the different towns he visits, it being easy to perceive from his noble air and courtly demeanour that his character is assumed. He is now journeying towards Hongkong, where he is expected every day. His first appearance will be fully announced by

KELLY & WALSH.

The plans now open for Reserved Seats.

PRICES:

Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2.00.

Unreserved Seats, \$1.00.

Soldiers, Half-price.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ROSETTA, Captain BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Ships, will be despatched from this PORT on FRIDAY direct, via SUEZ CANAL, and usual Ports of Call, on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at Daylight. Cargo will be received on board until Noon on the day previous.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until Noon on the day previous.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

For This Vessel will call at COLOMBO.

A. MELVILLE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1882.

au4

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ROSETTA, Captain BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Ships, will be despatched from this PORT on FRIDAY direct, via SUEZ CANAL, and usual Ports of Call, on FRIDAY, the 4th August, at Daylight. Cargo will be received on board until Noon on the day previous.

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A. MELVILLE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1882.</p

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following:—Among the visitors to Simla is Mr Baber, the well-known member of the China Consular Service. Having taken six months' leave, he has availed himself of the opportunity to see the Indian hill capital, and so repositioned, for his great stores of China knowledge, by the Finance Minister, who, as matter of course, has a lively interest in the opium question. He has already had an interview with Major Baring. There are few Englishmen who possess Mr Baber's knowledge of inner China and the trade of the country, including opium cultivation. He has lived eighteen years in the very heart of the Flower Land; and he has been stationed in those very parts of the country from which the course of the opium trade may most conveniently be observed. His Celestial body-servant appears to have excited great curiosity in the hotel at which his master is staying. After shaving his skull for him the other day, the hotel barber remarked in a state of tremor that it was the first time in his life he had drawn his razor over the head of a woman. The Celestial is dressed not unlike a woman; he is bearded; and he warned the shaver to steer clear of the pigtail under pain of assassination.

We have received the report for 1880-81 of the Mission School, connected with the Rhamish Society in China. The report details the working of the schools, which has been satisfactory. The Rev. Mr Hubrig in his report says:—The fact that our mission work is not bound to one place but is extended over several districts where we have members in more than 100 towns and villages is also partly the result of schools established in the country for many years. There are about 40 places in Sian-on and Tung-kon connected with the stations at Fukwing under the Rev. W. Louis, and at Longhei under the Rev. C. Pritsche. In Kweilin district there are about 50 places (including 9 cut-stations). In the Fadi district about 25 villages (including 3 cut-stations). In Toh-yang-yan 10 with one cut-station. In Panyi we have, besides Canton, 1 cut-station and some preaching places. All these places have to be controlled from our central station in Canton, but I am assisted by one deacon, 8 educated catechists, 4 evangelists, and some school-teachers. Another station Namhyung, with some villages, was under the guidance of a native missionary. Last year many of our church members emigrated to Honolulu with the intention to return as soon as they have saved some money to commence business here. They have already sent money to their relatives. I had to forward about \$800 last year. Three Christians returned from Honolulu and opened a manufactory of matting at Honam. They come to church with their workmen every Sunday.

The *Bombay Gazette* is responsible for this paragraph:—The Dutch have given a new example of the enviable self-command which enables them to subordinate their feelings as Christians to their interests as politicians and traders. During the fighting at Aitchin a celebrated mosque was destroyed by the flames. The conquerors have, at a great outlay, rebuilt the structure on a scale of magnificence far beyond that of the former edifice, and they recently opened it for the service of Allah with an imposing state ceremonial to which Musulman chiefs and moulies far and near throughout the Sumatran world have been invited. The political effect of this move has been very gratifying. A number of chiefs hitherto recalcitrant have tendered their submission. The moulies, instead of thinking of a crescentade, are chanting the praises of the Dutch, who build mosques in honour of the religion of Mahomet. It is curious how at all times the Hollanders have shown themselves so superior to prejudice in these matters when making their way amongst Oriental populations. In Japan, after the millions of the Portuguese converts had been either reconverted or put to the sword, and all Christians were placed under the ban of the empire, the representatives of Holland who came to trade, answered the fateful question, "Are you Christians?" by the declaration, "No, we are Dutch." To prove that they were only Dutch, they consented to trample on the crucifix, and thus acquired a treaty right to trade with Japan which endured for centuries. It is to be hoped that their success in conciliating Musulman prejudice in Aitchin will have results equally durable. If Paris be worth a mass, as Henry IV. remarked—through M. Gambetta and M. Paul Bert appear to be of a different opinion—the pacification of Aitchin is worth the cost of a new mosque.

**Law Notice.**  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.  
(Before the Hon. Sir G. Phillips, Knt., Chief Justice.)

IN BANKRUPTCY, Monday, 31st July, 11 a.m.—In the matter of Ng Choy Sik.—Bankrupt to come up for his adjourned hearing.

(In Registrar's Chambers.)

2 p.m.—In the matter of Poon Woon-shan.—Adjourned meeting of creditors.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

EGYPT.  
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Presuming that Egypt and things Egyptian are of some little interest at present, a few remarks from a resident in that land at a comparatively recent date may perhaps prove acceptable.

Now that the anarchy and disorder in Egypt has become such a world-wide topic it would be well to discuss a few of the causes that have produced such direful results. During the regime of Ismail Pacha, as everyone knows, Egypt was plunged into an abyss of debt. Borrow, borrow, was the watchword. So long as that potentate could get the funds to erect enormous palaces of stucco work all over the country (many of which he never entered), and to indulge sundry other expensive fads of his, little did he care whence came the money or at what rate of interest it was obtained. This man of his was enthusiastically seconded by a certain class of speculators in Egypt; and many were the handsome fortunes realised in negotiating loans for the Khedive, as everybody who could make an excuse for having anything to do with the transaction claimed a pretty solid commission, and, in fact, when the original loan did finally reach the coffers of the Khedive these commissions had considerably lessened the magnificent sum total that the loan originally represented. A very large percentage had stuck to sundry very dirty fingers in transitu. This sort of thing

went on for some time. The Khedive borrowed like a prince, and spent like one. He had palaces, subsidized the Cairo opera house, and the outcome of rumour says £300,000 yearly, had a special opera composed for him, and had the best artists to sing for money. He gave grand balls and receptions to the European community, and fast acted in a right royal manner. Every body (perhaps excepting the creditors) was satisfied. Money circulated freely. To be attached to the Government or in any way mixed up in Government affairs meant what is technically known as being in a good thing. Like many other good things, was too good to last. In due course the creditors became impatient. Eighteen to twenty per cent. were very brilliant returns if they could only be reduced to coin of the realm, but as it stood Ismail didn't seem inclined to pay any per cent. at all. Promises and decrees ordering this and that were as plentiful as flies, but they produced not a bawbee to the creditors. In the meantime the country was going from bad to worse. The taxes had been let, and sub-set to two or three different grades of middlemen. They had also been in some cases collected for as far as three years in advance, and, what with this and the great tyranny and exaction of the tax collectors, who had of course their profit to look to, having bought the collection from another man, who had bought it from someone else who had farmed it from the Government, the condition of the poor fellah or peasant was indeed pitiable. At one time there were 800 of these poor wretches in the debtors' prison at Cairo, the amount standing to their debit being from seven shillings and sixpence downwards.

This of course could not last. First the Powers remonstrated, then came the Control. And to this Control must be traced the ultimate bankruptcy of Ismail Khedive, and the present state of Egypt.

The Controllers, two in number, were appointed by England and France, and their business was to look after the finances of the country; to see that all taxes and Government funds were properly dealt with, and that the bondholders got a fair rate of interest, the goldy dreams of 18 and 20 per cent. having long disappeared in favour of the modest 5 and 6. Their first duty would of course be to appoint competent and trustworthy men at the head of all the Revenue departments such as Customs &c., and this was where the first ill-feeling against the Control arose. The Controllers themselves were men of great importance. They virtually ruled Egypt. Every decree affecting the finances had to be submitted to them before finally receiving signature by the Khedive. They had handsome residences and princely salaries—enormous in fact. In revising the Civil Service of the country they carried out these ideas to the end. Every place that could be possibly found for an Englishman was promptly filled, salaries varying from £500 per annum downwards were numerous, and £300 or £400 common. The place was overrun, and a fair proportion were nothing more than well paid sinecures. To make place for these reforms scores of native officials had to be turned out. These men had not received a tenth of the pay now disbursed, and even allowing for their vague ideas as to "backscratches," it is questionable whether the Pasha at the Head of the Customs Bureau averaged £5000 a year, the salary paid his European successor. These men being out of employ and the Control at the same time starting to disband the army in a wholesale manner, plenty of malcontents were found to grumble loudly at the enormous expense of the European Controld. They seemed to think their regeneration was being too dearly purchased. Ismail, having the Control most cordially, secretly fostered this idea. He was only too glad of any chance of putting obstacles in the way, and it was this weakness of his that finally led to his banishment. They could do nothing else with him. The way he used to juggle with decrees, and the way piques were pulled in all directions behind the scenes were altogether too much for Western diplomacy, and the fact went forth that Ismail must go. This he did after a deal of persuasion, not to say bullying, and Tevlik rejoiced in his stead. Now Tevlik Pasha rejoiced in his father was nobody. His father was a really clever man and might have done great things for his country. But Tevlik was, as everybody now sees, weak, vacillating, and of no moral courage whatever; just the man to suit the Control, a nescient, a decree-signing machine, a good boy. They even took him at a reduced salary, some £40,000 per annum less than his father's pension, yet he complained not. He was proclaimed Khedive. There were grand illuminations and popular rejoicings, all resulting from a liberal disbursement of government money, and everyone smiled and guessed the millennium was reached. A few, however, were sceptical. The unemployed Pasha, who could no longer find the government coin, and the disbanded officers thought longingly of the good old days when everybody had plenty of money although it did belong to other people. Knowing the character and weakness of their present ruler, they began trying the confidence trick on him in the hope that they would frighten him into throwing off the Control, to which they traced the cause of all their woes. Their method of procedure was this: number one body of conspirators would make a threatening demonstration outside the Khedive's Palace, demanding all sorts of mild requests, such as the increase of the army, increase of pay etc. Number two conspirators, the Pachas, appear then and advise the soldiers to subscribe; they will lay their case before the Khedive. The gentle soldier subsides. The Khedive is then advised prudently, but generally to the effect of Egypt for the Egyptians. Away with the Control. Thanks to the mutual jealousy of England and France this little juggle has been practised several times, and the agitation thus started has its result in Arabi Bey and all his attendant adventures of to-day. The present state of affairs in Egypt is kept up solely by the soldiery and the Pachas or nobles. The peasant and low class Arab would much prefer to be under any other power in preference to his own. He well knows that that means from former bitter experience. 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